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LIEUT. COL. KREGER



Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kreger is on his way to France to assume charge of the office of judge advocate general for the American expeditionary forces. His work heretofore in the war has been in the office of the provost marshal general.

USE NEW GAS DEVICE

Air Raid With Mustard Bombs on Pershing Men.

German Flyer Drops Fumes in Rubber Balls Eighteen Inches in Diameter.

With the American Army in France, March 21.—A German airplane, both Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, flew over the American sector northwest of Toul and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter, filled with liquid mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an airplane has been thus employed.

The effect of the gas was not serious, but the American troops were infuriated by what they termed the "dirty warfare."

A sample of one of the rubber containers has been obtained.

Paris, March 21.—"The artillery actions were heavy on the right bank of the Meuse in Lorraine between Buéty and Badonviller, and at some points in Upper Alsace," says the official communication.

JAP ARMY SENT TO SIBERIA

Armed Volunteers Go to Amur Province to Protect Countrymen From Bolsheviki.

Tokio, March 21.—Armed Japanese forces, composed of volunteers, have been sent into the Siberian province of Amur to protect the lives of Japanese residents from bolshevik rioters. It was stated in official circles that the bolshevik outrages in northeastern Siberia have increased, especially since the all-Russian congress of soviets ratified the separate peace with the Central Empires.

Following the clash between bolshevik rioters and Japanese at Taga Blagovestchensk, Japanese merchants at that place armed themselves and organized for self-protection.

BLOW UP GERMAN SHELTERS

French Make Successful Raid Into the Enemy Lines Northwest of Verdun.

On the French Front in France, March 21.—In a raid into the German lines at Malancourt wood, northwest of Verdun, French troops found the German shelters full of troops, waiting to launch a counter-attack. The shelters, with all their occupants, were destroyed by bombs. A large number of German trench mortars were demolished and many machine guns were brought back by the French. While the prisoners taken in the raid were going to the rear, the German artillery fired a large number of shells, which claimed 12 victims among the captives.

Attacks Michigan Parochial Schools. Lansing, Mich., March 21.—An amendment to the state constitution which if adopted will practically eliminate parochial schools in Michigan was submitted to Secretary of State Vaughn by representatives of the Wayne County Civic association at Detroit.

Consistory After War. Rome, March 21.—There will be no consistory until after the war, Pope Benedict announced.

LAFOLLETTE MAN IS TURNED DOWN

Wisconsin Senate Candidate Loyal to the Government Leading by About 2,000.

BERGER POLLS BIG VOTE

With Several Counties Missing Figure in Primary Contest Show Close Race Between the Republican Candidates—Davies' Statement.

Milwaukee, March 21.—Irvine L. Lenroot, loyalist candidate in the Wisconsin senatorial primary election is leading James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, by about 2,000 votes, according to the latest returns.

Outstanding features of the primary were a fivefold increase in the Socialist vote, the overwhelming victory of Joseph E. Davies for the Democratic senatorial nomination and the close race between Irvine L. Lenroot, the loyalist candidate, and James Thompson, who carried the banner of the La Follette Republicans in the senatorial race of that party.

Lenroot supporters maintained that what advantage there was on returns up to eleven o'clock rested with Lenroot. With 14 counties missing, scattered reports from 57 gave Lenroot 56,696 and Thompson's 54,763. It appears that Lenroot's home district, which is always slow to report, would give him a majority sufficient to overcome that of Thompson in the city and county of Milwaukee. It may be days before the deciding votes are in from the backwoods.

Davies Democratic Choice.

The nomination by the Democrats of Joseph E. Davies, former member of the federal trade commission, over Dr. Charles McCarthy, by a large majority was certain. Both democratic candidates in their campaign strongly endorsed the war policy of President Wilson.

Former Wisconsin Governor Victor Berger, Socialist candidate, who was unopposed, polled a larger vote than early returns indicated, his managers claiming that the Socialist vote in the state will reach a total of 50,000.

After his nomination on the Democratic ticket was assured, Mr. Davies issued a statement in which he said:

"The nation doubts Wisconsin, not because of the acts of any one of her public men, but because of the acts of many of her public men. It is a doubt that can be removed by clear, unequivocal expression of the loyal sentiment of Wisconsin registered at the polls. It can be removed by nothing else.

"The situation in Wisconsin is of deep concern in more than one way. It involves the question, of course, of whether or not Wisconsin shall support with all her power our battle line in France. But it also involves the question of whether Wisconsin is thoroughly, wholeheartedly American in all cases and under all circumstances. It involves the question of nationality, the question of whether Wisconsin is heart and soul part of America unified and integrated.

How to Alien Power. "Alien forces, sometimes hidden, often bold and impudent in their openness, have been at work in Wisconsin for many years seeking to weaken and undermine the Americanism of her people. They have gained and wielded large powers. This is the reason why so many men of the state have failed in their duty to America during the last three years and longer. They have bowed to alien power. The effect of their acts and utterances has been most helpful to the country which, it is clearly established, has all along been the deadly foe of America, just as it is the common foe of the free civilized nations of the world."

TAP WAR DEPARTMENT WIRES

Senator Owens Demands Action Against Spies in Washington—Asks Information.

Washington, March 21.—Charging that German spies are constantly tapping telephone and telegraph wires used by the war department, Senator Owens of Oklahoma introduced in the senate a resolution calling on the department to furnish information concerning what measures were being taken to combat it. The senate passed the resolution without debate.

PARK WHERE LEE ENDED WAR Site of the Confederate General's Surrender to Be Turned Over to Government.

Richmond, Va., March 21.—The farm at Appomattox, Va., where General Lee surrendered to General Grant, has been purchased by S. L. Ferguson of Richmond, who announced he planned to have Congress make a national park of the ground. The farm contains about 1,000 acres.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



ENTENTE ALLIES MAY MAKE DRIVE

Decision as to Time and Place of Offensive Rests With War Council.

MAY HIT ON ITALIAN FRONT

Will Pool Army Reserves and Deliver Blows at Various Places and Confuse Enemy as to Location of Real Offensive.

Washington, March 21.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the western battle front is in the hands of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of major offensives by the allies rests with that body.

It directly controls, it is believed, a new weapon force during the winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy.

Foe Abandons Offensive.

That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the allied armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced the German high command plans a defensive campaign, and that the long-talked-of drive on Paris or the channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative, according to this view, rests with the allied and American forces.

Communiqués are being closely scanned for the first indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

Council Wilson's Plan.

The supreme council was created under the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on co-ordinated plans and under the direction of a single agency.

The exact scope of the council's authority has never been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British imperial general staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Reserves Clew to Drive.

Decision by the war council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defenses are designed to fall.

If there is to be no German drive, as the war department predicted in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes, and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

May Make Blow in Italy.

Opinion as to the sectors offering the best opportunity for allied assaults varies widely here. There is substantial agreement, however, that the Italian front may in fact become the main theater of war this year.

In any event, even though the supreme council might have decided to make the effort to break through in Italy, it is believed that the first moves in the game would be played in France and Flanders.

Drives with all the appearance of being the real offensives undoubtedly would accompany or precede the main thrust.

The pooled allied reserves under direction of the supreme council would make possible a campaign of such nature, designed to keep the German command perplexed as to which assault would be driven home.

Theory of Reserves.

The theory of pooled general reserves under command of the supreme war council already has appeared in the British press to some extent as the explanation of what has been said in parliament.

NO IDLERS IN NEW JERSEY

New Anti-Loafing Law Is To Be Enforced After Week's Immunity.

Newark, N. J.—Idlers in this state who are detected by the police will be given a week to find a job on their own initiative or through the medium of the Labor Commission before they are sent to jail. If they refuse a job they will be arrested as ordinary vagrants, without the formality of a warrant. This decision was reached at a meeting of New Jersey Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, held here to discuss methods of enforcing the state anti-idling law. Suspected idlers, rich or poor, will be given cards guaranteeing immunity from arrest for a week.

Farmer Attempts Suicide.

Youngstown, O.—Alfred Jones, 70 years old, a farmer of Newton Falls, O., 10 miles west of here, attempted suicide by jumping from an upper story window of the ambulance company building here. O. Jones, who was the victim of a heart attack, was found by police and his arm was lost. He fell a distance of 20 feet, sustaining serious injuries. Police say numerous farmers in Northeastern Ohio have been duped by the band.

New Service Started.

Washington.—Air raid rescue service is now part of the regular activities of the American Red Cross in Paris. A cablegram received from Major James H. Perkins, American Red Cross Commissioner to Europe, says ambulances and rescue parties are on duty night and through co-operation with the police respond to all calls. The workers are equipped with gas masks and helmets.

ENGLISH FLYERS KILLED HERE

Victims of Spinning Nose Dive at Ft. Worth Training Field—Verticle Bank Too Steep.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 21.—The deadly spinning nose dive claimed two more victims near Fort Worth Tuesday. Lieut. R. J. Burley, 37 Glyden street, Toronto, Ont., and W. Miles, mechanic, 84 Boundary road, St. John's, Mead, London, Eng., were killed when the plane piloted by the lieutenant was thrown into the spinning nose dive 300 feet up. A "verticle bank" that was too "steep" is ascribed by eye-witnesses as the cause of the crash. The accident follows one on Monday in which an American cadet, Ellis Watts of Portland, Ore., was killed and Capt. L. V. Drake, a noted British pilot, seriously injured.

U-BOATS SINK 2,938 IN YEAR

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Tells Commons Full Extent of Losses.

London, March 21.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, is expected to make a statement in the house of commons on the amount of tonnage destroyed by submarines and the tonnage built to take its place. The Daily Mail publishes a Paris dispatch which says that the Germans sank 2,938 ships last year. Commenting on the dispatch, the newspaper says that the figures suggest that publication of the allied losses now has been decided upon.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ESCAPE

Vessels at Odessa Go to Sebastopol When Germans Capture Black Sea Port.

Washington, March 21.—Russian warships at Odessa escaped to Sebastopol when the Germans took Odessa, according to a dispatch to the state department from American Consul Summers at Moscow. Recent press dispatches quoted Berlin authorities as declaring that 15 ships were taken when the city was occupied.

GAS SHELLS FALL ON U. S. TRENCHES

Pershing Men Bombarded by German "Stink" Bombs From Richecourt Cemetery.

ENEMY BATTERIES BLOWN UP

Americans Enter German Front Lines at Two Points, but Did Not See a Single Enemy Soldier—Artillery Continues Active.

With the American Army in France, March 21.—At noon the enemy opened a lively fire on one of the American positions with 37 millimeter guns from the cemetery at Richecourt. The American guns of the same caliber came into action and after they had fired 50 shells the Germans ran from the position and took their guns with them. The American guns then shelled the village of LaHayville, where two heavy explosions, apparently munition stores, were caused.

The German artillery directed most of its attention to dropping a few gas shells into one or two towns vital to the American lines and shelling a crossroad known as Death's Corner, during the day and night.

A certain Irish regiment was bombarded heavily with big shells.

Reports from both the Lunerville and Toul sectors say that more German gas projectile batteries have been discovered and blown to bits by the American gunners.

Americans Send Gas Shells.

American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the past day or so. It is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched and from the manner in which the enemy was silenced it is evident they had the desired effect.

During one attack, when the gas shells were flying over the enemy lines at night a German airplane with a red tail light appeared over the American line and dropped a red rocket, for what purpose it is not known. However, shrapnel from American anti-aircraft batteries burst so near the German airman immediately afterward that he was forced to fly for his own lines in a hurry.

Tuesday night the enemy observation tower and positions on Montsec were shelled heavily, and heavy fire was directed against the enemy next morning.

Baker and Party Under Fire.

While Secretary Baker and his party were returning from the American front line trenches a German 105 millimeter shell burst along the roadside within 40 rods of the automobile. The occupants of the car were not injured nor was the car damaged.

Secretary Baker remained for an hour and a half in a front line trench on a certain sector under a brisk enemy shell fire. He also visited an advance listening post and talked with the officers and men.

At night American patrols entered the German front lines at two points but did not see a single enemy soldier, although they hunted some time. Another patrol remained in the enemy wire entanglements all night, hoping to ambush an expected enemy party; but it did not appear. A third American patrol party was discovered by Germans, who hurled hand grenades and forced the Americans to withdraw. Still another established contact with an enemy patrol and a few shots were exchanged. The Americans came through unscathed, but it is not known what happened to the Germans.

Many airplanes were up until it began to rain at noon. One airplane from the rear of the American line drove off two Boche machines after a thrilling battle in and out of the clouds. Another airplane was engaged against a German, when a second German joined in the fight. A second friendly airman came up to assist, but it was too late, for the airplane the Americans hoped would be victorious fell to the ground within the enemy lines.

On the sector east of Lunerville the artillery continues active and a few American patrols have reached the enemy lines. One party encountered an enemy patrol and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp skirmish.

PORTUGUESE FOIL ASSAULTS

Raids Attempted by the Enemy Near Fauquissart Are Successfully Repulsed.

London, March 21.—"Raids attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Fauquissart were successfully repulsed by Portuguese troops," says the official communication. "With the exception of some artillery activity on both sides in the Passchendaele sector there is nothing further to report."

HARRY L. ROGERS



Harry L. Rogers, who had charge of the transportation and supplies of the American expeditionary force into Mexico several months ago, is chief quartermaster of the American forces in Europe. He has just been promoted from the grade of colonel to that of brigadier general.

WIN U. S. WAR CROSS

Honors Given to Three American Army Officers in France.

Men Previously Had Received the French War Decoration From Premier Clemenceau.

With the American Army in France, March 21.—General Pershing, the American commander in chief, has approved the awarding of the first new American military crosses for extraordinary heroism. The recipients are Lieut. John O. Green, Sergt. William Norton and Sergt. Patrick Walsh.

Lieutenant Green and Sergts. Norton and Walsh all have received the French war cross, Norton and Walsh being decorated personally by Premier Clemenceau on March 3.

Lieutenant Green, an artillery officer, was wounded by shell fire early in March. Sergeant Norton, a veteran in service, formerly resided in Arkansas. He was decorated by Premier Clemenceau for his act in killing a German lieutenant and two German soldiers. He was challenged by the German officer to leave his dugout, and led out his men fighting.

Sergeant Walsh, formerly of Chicago, also is a regular army veteran. His French decoration was received for heroism on the Toul sector. He took command of a detachment in front of the American wire entanglements when his captain was killed, and continued the fight.

Sergeant Walsh was selected by General Pershing to act as orderly to Secretary Baker during his present visit to the American army in France.

TO PROSECUTE TAX SLACKERS

Eleven Days Remain for Filing Returns and the Bureau Is Preparing Dragnet.

Washington, March 21.—The bureau of internal revenue is displaying the calendar to the income-tax dodgers and in a statement issued by Commissioner Roper "tax slackers" are informed they will be prosecuted as vigorously as violators of the selective service act. Eleven days remain for filing returns and the bureau is preparing a nationwide dragnet to bring all offenders to justice. Revenue officers are checking up millions of income tax returns throughout the country and the government will proceed against those who fail to make returns before April 1. The commissioner said that the income tax educational campaign had covered the nation and that ignorance of the law could not be consistently offered as an excuse.

U. S. TO INVESTIGATE SIBERIA

Mission Goes to Find Whether Prisoners of War Are Armed, as Reported.

Petrograd, March 21.—An American mission will visit Siberia to investigate reports of the arming of prisoners of war.

Putnam Wins Air Fight. Paris, March 21.—David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., a descendant of Israel Putnam and a member of the Lafayette flying squadron, has just brought down two more German airplanes. Putnam also has been promoted to the rank of sergeant in the French army. He already has the war cross with palms.